

THROUGHS WITNESS THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Brilliant but not Exciting Beginning of the National
Legislature--Best of Feeling Prevailed Between
Victors and Vanquished--Many Flowers.

SHORT SESSIONS OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the session in the house was brilliant but not exciting. There were the usual throngs in the galleries and the usual display of floral pieces on the floor, but the proceedings were purely formal, consisting of the rapping to order by the speaker, prayer by the chaplain, the roll call of members, the appointment of the formal committees to wait on the President, and the reception and reading of the President's message. Despite the fact that a great presidential campaign had concluded within a month, the feeling seemed to prevail between victors and vanquished. The reading of the message, which naturally was the feature of the day, occupied over two hours. It was listened to with respectful interest by both sides. The deaths of the late Representatives Duff, of New Jersey, and Hoffecker, of Delaware, and Senators Davis, of Minnesota, and Gear, of Iowa, were announced and as a further mark of respect to their memories the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Freighted With Flowers.
When Speaker Henderson called the house to order at noon the desks of half the members were freighted with flowers from admiring friends or constituents, and the profusion of the floral pieces gave the vast hall more the appearance of a garden than a legislative assembly. The floral pieces were of infinite variety. Roses, carnations and chrysanthemums of every hue were made on the Republican side, and one could mark the geographical limits of the victorious party in the recent campaign by the flowered area. Here and there, however, an admiring constituent had deposited a bunch of flowers on a desk on the Democratic side. They usually marked the seat of one who had won a personal triumph. In the galleries the wealth and beauty of the capital was present, gowned in smart winter frocks.

Blind Chaplain's Prayer.
A rap with a gavel and a resonant "The house will be in order," from Speaker Henderson, commanded the assembly on floor and gallery to remain quiet and then the blind chaplain delivered a prayer. In his invocation, the chaplain referred feelingly to the deaths of the late Representatives Duff, of New Jersey, and Hoffecker, of Delaware, which occurred during the recess. The speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll.

As soon as the clerk began the conversation on the floor and in the galleries was resumed. The confusion became so great that the clerk could not hear the responses and the speaker was obliged several times to call for order.

The speaker announced that 275 members had responded to their names; a quorum, and the house was ready for business.

Sworn In.
The following members-elect then appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of allegiance: Albert D. Shaw, who succeeds the late Representative Chickering, of New York; Allen P. McDermott, who succeeds the late Representative Duff, of New Jersey; Walter O. Hoffecker, who succeeds the late Representative Hoffecker, of Delaware; Edward DeV. Merrill, who succeeds the late Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania; William Richardson, who succeeds General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama; W. H. Jackson, who succeeds Governor Smith, of Maryland; Samuel D. Woods, who succeeds Representative Davies, of California.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, questioned the form of the resignation of Representative Duff. He said he doubted the right of a member to resign at a future fixed date. He said he would not raise the point formally, but merely call attention to it, so that in future it could not be used as a precedent.

Wanted Protest Filed.
Mr. Duff's resignation, he said, had been tendered to take effect December 1, so that Mr. Connor had been elected to fill a vacancy which did not exist at the time of the election. He filed a protest to show that a resignation to take effect at a future date was not a resignation in fact, but simply a notification of a resignation to be made in the future. Mr. Bailey said he did not desire to press the matter, but desired the protest to be filed.

The speaker stated that inasmuch as objection had been made, Mr. Connor would step aside until the protest had been discussed.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, to the committee of ways and means, to succeed Mr. Duff.

Messrs. Payne (Iowa), New York; Grosvener, (Iowa, Ohio), and Richardson, (Tenn., Tenn.), were appointed to join the committee of the senate to notify the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him.

Read President's Message.
The clerk was also directed by resolution to notify the senate that the house was ready to do business. After the adoption of these formal resolutions,

the house at 1 o'clock, took a recess until 2 o'clock, when the President's message was read by the speaker.

Its reading was listened to attentively. The reading occupied two hours and ten minutes. There were no demonstrations during the reading, but as the clerk finished there was a scattering round of applause on the Republican side.

The deaths of the late Representative Hoffecker, of Delaware; the late Representative Duff, of New Jersey; the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and the late Senator Gear, of Iowa, were then announced and after the adoption of resolutions of regret the house, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased statesmen, at 4:20 p. m., adjourned.

HANNA AND JONES
Met for First Time Since the Election. Laughed and Chatted Together. Senate Adjourned Out of Respect to Dead Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When the senate convened it was within the shadow of the death of two of its most distinguished members.

Since the senate last convened a great national campaign had been inaugurated and conducted to a conclusion and as senators assembled they exchanged political greetings as well as the warm handshakes of personal friendship. A notable meeting on the floor just before the session opened was that between Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the chairmen, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic national committees. Surrounded by many of their colleagues, they exchanged cordial greetings and laughed and chatted for several minutes.

Perfume From Flowers.
The air of the chamber was heavy with the perfume from magnificent floral pieces.

The fall of Senator Fry's gavel caused a hush to fall over the chamber at 12 o'clock and then Mr. Milburn, the venerable, blind chaplain, in a beautiful prayer, paid touching tribute to the deaths of Senators Davis and Gear.

The call of the roll disclosed the presence of sixty-one senators and the senate then proceeded to routine business. William B. Dillingham was sworn in to fill the unexpired term of the late Justin S. Morrill.

A resolution by Mr. Hear, (Mass.), that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a similar committee of the house to inform the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make was adopted. The chair appointed Senators Hear and Cockrell.

Recess of Forty Minutes.
The senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, then took a recess of forty minutes, and on re-assembling Mr. Hear announced that the President had expressed his pleasure that Congress once more was in session and that he would communicate it forthwith.

Instantly Major Prudent, one of the secretaries to the President, was recognized and presented the awaited message of the President. It took Mr. Bennett, of the senate, one hour and fifty-four minutes to read it.

Mr. Allison then announced the death in July last of his colleague, Senator John Henry Gear, and offered the usual resolution of sorrow, which was adopted.

Mr. Nelson, (Iowa), who had returned only two hours before from St. Paul, announced formally the death of Senator Davis, saying that in his death "the nation has lost one of its wisest public servants, and the state of Minnesota one of its most distinguished sons."

The senate then, at 3:45, on motion of Mr. Allison, as an additional mark of respect for the memories of Senator Gear and Senator Davis, adjourned.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL
Will Take Precedence Over all Others in the Senate--Will be Championed by Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The Republican senatorial committee on order of business, this afternoon, decided that the ship subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business. It also considered at the same time the disposition of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and decided that question should receive alternate attention with the shipping bill. The arrangement provided that the shipping bill shall have precedence, but that when no bill is proposed to make a speech on it, the senate shall go to executive session for the consideration of the treaty.

Displace Spooner Bill.
In accordance with this understanding, Senator Frye at the first opportunity to-morrow, will move to take up the bill, and if this motion prevails, as there is little doubt it will, the effect will be to displace the Spooner bill, which there is no disposition to bring to press. Senator Frye probably will make a speech. It is not expected that any other senator will be prepared to proceed on the subsidy measure, and

In that event, Senator Lodge, of the committee on foreign relations, who will have charge of the treaty, will move an executive session in order to consider the treaty.

The arrangement further provides that if the army bill reaches the senate prior to the disposal of the shipping bill or the treaty either or both of these may be displaced temporarily in order to permit the prompt consideration of that measure, which is considered to be of more pressing importance than either of the other questions. The same understanding prevails regarding the appropriation bill.

Nicaragua Bill Considered.
Senator Morgan's Nicaraguan canal bill received some consideration at the hands of the committee on order of business. While no definite agreement was reached concerning it, the opinion was generally expressed that it should wait upon the senate's action on the treaty. The members of the committee apparently consider that the ratification of the treaty is a necessary preliminary to the passage of the canal bill, and the present disposition is to contend for that order of precedence.

The committee also discussed the possibility of Democratic opposition to the subsidy bill. Some of the members who had talked with Democratic senators expressed the opinion that there would be no effort to prevent this legislation by factious opposition, though they expect a number of speeches against it.

Senator Lodge was called into the conference for the purpose of consultation concerning the treaty. He stated that he would be prepared to proceed with it at any time, and that he was anxious to have it disposed of at as early a day as possible.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON
May be Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue--State to be Divided Into Two Federal Districts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Nearly every Republican in both houses of Congress was to-day the recipient of floral favors. The West Virginians were especially remembered by admiring friends, Senators Elkins and Scott receiving a profusion of rare blossoms. Each of the state's representatives was in his seat the fall of the gavel in the two chambers, the Republicans returning and otherwise endorsed by their constituents, and warmly congratulated by their colleagues. The state's honors were at the overflow mark, each Republican constituent deriving pleasure from the big majorities recorded in state and district, and additional satisfaction in the future, of men who, though not now representative of the state, came back from other states, wearing fresh laurels. Among these was the son of West Virginia, the Hon. J. P. Dooliver, whose credentials as a senator from Iowa were presented to-day.

Two Federal Districts.
Senator Elkins said to-night that among the measures which will receive attention at the present session will be the bill introduced by Mr. Dayton in the house to divide West Virginia into two federal districts. He expressed the belief that it will pass, and intimated that he will take special interest in it on the senate side.

The West Virginians have agreed to endorse Governor Atkinson for appointment of commissioner of internal revenue. They received an intimation to-day that Hon. Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, can have the place if he wishes it. It is understood, however, that the President has not been advised that Mr. Manley wants it. It is but fair to say that Governor Atkinson has not solicited the appointment, and that it is doubtful if he would accept it.

Vigorous Canvass for Governor.
He is in the city to-day, and in case it shall be known to-morrow that the Maine man will not accept, the friends of Governor Atkinson will make a vigorous canvass for him, if he gives his consent. It is agreed on all sides that he would make a splendid commissioner, and it is said the President concedes that fact.

Representative-elect J. H. Gaines, of the Third West Virginia district, the man who piled up a Republican majority of nearly 5,000 in his hilly backwoods, the recent election, was a spectator at the opening of Congress to-day, and so, also, was Auditor-elect Scherr.

Among other West Virginians in town to-day were Mr. J. A. Woodyard, of Charleston, and Mr. E. H. Wooten, of Wirt county.

All of the West Virginians in Congress are receiving petitions from their constituents asking for the passage of the Dooliver bill, otherwise known as the Grant bill.

DEMOCRATS PREPARING
To Fight the Proposed Army Bill. Caucus of Congressmen Held Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the house of representatives was held to-day in the hall of the house at the close of the session to-day, to consider the course to be taken on army legislation. Representative Hay, of Virginia, a member of the military committee, explained the status of the army bill proposed by Secretary Root, and urged the desirability of not legislating until the course of the government as to the Philippines had been more definitely determined. He proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the law now in existence as to the army bill be continued for two years from July 1, 1900.

This led to extended discussion. Mr. Shnyder, of Texas, also of the military committee, amended the time to one year.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, offered a substitute resolution expressing the opposition of the caucus to the army reorganization bill submitted by the war department. Representative Richardson, Bailey, Carmack, Newlands, Cox and several others made speeches, showing considerable diversity of opinion as to what should be done.

Mr. Hay finally withdrew his resolution, and the other propositions were not pressed. The caucus adjourned without action.

Dick Gets Another Office.
AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Congressman Charles Dick has been elected president of a new national fraternal benefit society known as the Chevaliers, which will have headquarters in Akron. L. S. Myler and Dr. L. E. Sister, of Akron, are secretary and treasurer respectively of the society.

Hamilton Bested Gardner.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Jack Hamilton, of Troy, N. Y., and Oscar Gardner fought twenty rounds before the Mahoning Athletic Club to-night. The decision was in Hamilton.

BOILER BLOWN SIXTY FEET BY AN EXPLOSION.

Four Men and a Boy Instantly Killed.
Thirteen Others Seriously Injured--Several Will Die.

OCCURRED IN THE POWER HOUSE

Of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad--Cause of the Explosion Not Known.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Four men and a boy were instantly killed and thirteen people injured by the explosion of a boiler in the power house of the Chicago & Northwestern road this evening. Several of the injured are hurt so badly they may die.

The dead:
August Claman, section foreman, killed by falling debris.
Unidentified man, about forty years of age, blown through roof of building and fearfully mangled.

Unidentified man about thirty years of age, blown through roof of building, one leg torn off and otherwise mangled.
Unidentified man, name supposed to be Shiner, covered with falling debris.

Unidentified boy, twelve years of age, killed by flying bricks and debris.
The injured:

John Butterworth, chief electrician of power house, skull fractured, internal injuries, will probably die.
August Beck, Milwaukee, injured by part of roof parlor car falling on him.

Anthony Kraus, badly scalded, chest crushed, both elbows dislocated, will probably die.
August Beck, Milwaukee, injured by part of roof parlor car falling on him.

William Becker, Sheboygan, Wis., severely bruised.
Mrs. Ethel Becker, Sheboygan, Wis., slightly bruised.

Michael McGregor, severely burned; Joseph Kovelski, severely burned.
John Brown, severely burned.

George Ellis, severely burned.
Carl Peters, arm broken.
August Holz, side and arm bruised.

Eugene Gingrich, blown through the door of the power house; slightly bruised.
A Two Story Structure.

The power house was a two-story structure, which stood west of the passenger station, and north of the tracks leading into it. On the first floor was the boiler room, containing a battery of four boilers, each of 150 horsepower, which held nine dynamos. Twelve men were employed around the building and in addition to such of these as were present at the time, a number of strangers were standing around watching the explosion. Four of those killed were people not employed by the road and all four bodies were taken to the morgue unidentified.

It is not known what caused the explosion, as everything in the boiler room and room in excellent condition, according to the uninjured men who worked in the place. At a few minutes past 5 o'clock one of the boilers in the center row of four burst with a detonation that was plainly heard at points a mile distant. The end of the boiler nearest the tracks was the weak part of the structure, and it flew toward the depot tracks and landed fully seventy-five feet away from its starting point.

The boiler struck the windows, which held nine dynamos. Twelve men were employed around the building and in addition to such of these as were present at the time, a number of strangers were standing around watching the explosion. Four of those killed were people not employed by the road and all four bodies were taken to the morgue unidentified.

Struck Moving Train.
Just as the explosion occurred the Ashland limited train was pulling out of the station. The greater part of the train had passed and although the cars were not heavily battered with falling bricks and debris, none of them was badly damaged and the passengers within them escaped unhurt. At least two cars, a Pullman sleeper and a dining car, were dented so badly that they had to be taken to the shops and the boiler head and the boiler itself caught them. The boiler struck the car in the rear, while the boiler head ploughed through the one immediately in front. Fortunately both high and electric lights were thrown from the cars and the engine driver kept quite a distance before coming to a stop. Traffic, however, was interrupted for several hours. The destruction of the electric lighting plant caused the depot into darkness and the pile of debris which was thrown across the tracks, temporarily blocking the suburban traffic of the road.

Every attention to the wounded was shown by the officials of the Northwestern road. All were conveyed as quickly as possible to hospitals, where their wounds were dressed.

The property loss to the road will not be far from \$100,000. The boiler house was practically reduced to ruins, two sides being blown completely out and the costly electric plant was nearly torn to pieces.

The regular traffic of the road was delayed about four hours, it requiring that length of time to clear the tracks. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, the boilers having been inspected by the insurance companies September 1 and November 1, and being reported in perfect order.

BRIDAL COUPLES INJURED.
On the train were Mr. and Mrs. August Beck, of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. William Becker, of Sheboygan, Wis. Both couples were returning from their bridal tour and all were injured. Mrs. Beck was dashed against a sent in the car and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal. Neither of the cars was thrown from the track and the engine driver kept quite a distance before coming to a stop. Traffic, however, was interrupted for several hours. The destruction of the electric lighting plant caused the depot into darkness and the pile of debris which was thrown across the tracks, temporarily blocking the suburban traffic of the road.

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MESSINGER'S BODY RECOVERED
Watch Stopped at the Time the Train Plunged Into the River.

BEAVER, Pa., Dec. 3.—The body of M. S. Casey, the Adams express messenger, who was drowned at the wreck on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, near Beaver, on Tuesday night last, was recovered to-day, 450 feet below where his car went from the bank into the river. When Coroner White examined the body there were no marks on the face, hands or body. His watch was found on his person, and was found

to have stopped at 12:08, Central time, which corresponds with the time the accident occurred. Casey's two brothers, John and Albert, were at Rochester when the body was found, and arrived at the Beaver station just as the body of their brother was being carried from the ship to the station. The remains will be forwarded to Cleveland on the midnight train.

AUSTRIA SPURNS

Kruger--Emperor Joseph Arranging to Leave When the Old Warrior Appears.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"In response to a confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Kruger would be welcomed here," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, "a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other disposition for the next few weeks."

Mr. Kruger's reception at Cologne was exceedingly enthusiastic so far as the citizens were concerned. They had planned a torch-light procession and serenade, but the police forbade both.

His dispatches to Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, and other heads of the German states, were left unanswered. There is no doubt that as late as Saturday, foreign office officials contemplated that Mr. Kruger would be received in Berlin to-morrow.

Emperor William, Count Von Buelow must have reconsidered the original plan. It is suggested that, as Mr. Kruger's intention to come to Berlin was mooted while in France, the Kaiser and his advisers may have suspected a trap.

Herr Von Tschirschky, a German minister to Luxembourg, under Emperor William's instructions, personally thanked Mr. Kruger for the telegram to the Kaiser and Mr. Kruger, when thinking the matter over, said: "I invoke God's blessing upon that august personage."

Diplomats generally regard Mr. Kruger's mission as frustrated and consider Germany's action as a political importance, as denoting a new era in the relations between Great Britain and Great Britain.

KRUGER NOT WELCOME

At the Court of Germany--Anti-British Press Annoyed.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The government's curt and decisive intimation that Emperor William would not be able to receive Mr. Kruger has created a profound impression throughout Germany. What has been called the anti-British section of the press does not conceal its annoyance, and the moderate Anglophobe organs with difficulty repress the utterances of disappointment.

The inspired journals declare that it was Germany's desire to intimate definitely that Mr. Kruger's visit would not be welcome; and, therefore, the fact that he omitted to comply with the strict etiquette of the German court, and deferential asking Emperor William for an audience until he had reached the Helgo-German frontier, was eagerly seized as a reason for denying him such an audience.

ENGLISH COMMENT
Upon President McKinley's Message. His Reference to China Dwelt Upon by the Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Comment upon President McKinley's message is chiefly devoted to the references to America's Chinese policy.

The Daily Graphic says: "The policy of the United States regarding China is not heroic, but it is certainly practical and there is ample reason to believe that it will prevail."

The Times says: "The message makes it clear that on the vital point of insisting upon punishment for the outrages, Mr. McKinley remains firm."

"The message contains nothing new and nothing very illuminating on matters that are old. It will be very closely scanned for its references to China. It looks as though the American formula were that the powers are to specify the culprits and the Chinese government is to specify the punishment. On such terms a speedy settlement would undoubtedly prevail."

Declined U. S. Senatorship.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—No appointment to succeed the late United States Senator Cushman K. Davis has yet been made and there is even no decision yet as to whether to make an appointment. Believing that the offer might be met with a favorable response, the position was offered to Associate Justice Collins, of the supreme court, but as that official has another year of his present term to serve and has just been elected to another six-year term, he declined with thanks.

Six Story Building Burns.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 3.—Fire gutted the six-story building occupied by the Stambough-Thompson company, dealers in hardware, to-night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with \$75,000 insurance. The fire originated among the oils in the basement and spread so rapidly that the several employees had a narrow escape from being trapped by the flames.

More Akron Rioters Sentenced.
AKRON, O., Dec. 3.—Judge Collier to-day sentenced three more of the convicted rioters, John Boden and Richard Hullett, being sent to the penitentiary for one year each, and Claude Bender, to the workhouse for thirty days. William DeWitt was convicted to-day, of participating in the riot, making the tenth conviction.

Colorado's Official Vote.
DENVER, Col., Dec. 3.—The official canvass of the presidential vote in Colorado, was finished to-day. Based on the highest vote received by the electors on each side Bryan received 122,944 and McKinley 93,141, making Bryan's plurality 29,803.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.
For Ohio: Rain Tuesday, Wednesday, colder and partly cloudy; probably snow flurries near the lakes; fresh south to west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania: Rain Tuesday, Wednesday, rain or snow, with colder in the northern portion; with south to west winds.

For West Virginia: Rain Tuesday, Wednesday, colder and partly cloudy, probably fair in the mountain districts; fresh south to west winds.

Local Temperature.
The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schupp, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, is as follows:

5 a. m. 25 3 p. m. 45
8 a. m. 28 7 p. m. 40
12 m. 40 Weather--Cloudy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE GIVEN OUT TO CONGRESS.

An Exhaustive and Scholarly Document Treating of
all the Subjects Before the Country at Present--
Fully Explains His Policy at Home and Abroad.

FAVORS CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in the felicitations that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has been demonstrated in its own right here its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

Growth of the Country.

When the Sixth Congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 3,308,482. It is now 75,504,729. Then we had sixteen states. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 599,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion, and morality have kept pace with our advancement in power. The government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reason to think that the future will be bright and that the continuance of its care and favor.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. The rights of the Chinese in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of the Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China.

Foreign Activity.
Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had remained for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year deeper into the interior, the Chinese mind types of alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control.

For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners, and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending foreigners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as the case of the outbreaks in Soochow and Shan-tung.

Attacked All the Foreigners.
Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated prohibition of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in the accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aim at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shan-tung, in which German missionaries were slain, was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, calling for the extermination of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unabated. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The sect, commonly styled the Boxers, developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangtze, and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of foreigners, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

Protest Followed by Demand.
The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand, and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the "Sun-I-Yamen." The circle of the Boxer influence narrowed about Peking, and while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the emperor, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude.

The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of non-interference, an occasion to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to live in amity with all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the ex-

ercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

United Action Needed.
Mindful of this it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the seven powers occupying territory and 1899 for the protection of influence in China, the circular proposals of 1890, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincident in this common policy enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which governs the various powers interested in the untamed development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

A Potential Factor.
In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed negotiation, I have taken account of the March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical anti-foreign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

In dealing with the evidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers, and appeared to be a prey to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest the anti-foreign influence of the Boxers, under the leadership of Prince Tuan, organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces allied, held the country between Peking and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border, and through their barbaric threats, like rising throughout northern China.

Combined Fleet.
Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of their property and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The Tsung Li Yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early spring of this year, the Russian fleet, through their barbaric threats, like rising throughout northern China